



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

VOLUME 27, NUMBER 35

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE 2, 1958

Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

MEXICAN CAMPAIGN

Just a few months ago, the name López Mateos was almost unknown to most Mexicans. But today there is hardly anyone in that country, even in remote mountain villages, who hasn't become acquainted with it.

López Mateos is the leading candidate for the Presidency in Mexico's July 6 elections. His name is becoming a household word in Mexico because his supporters are painting it on walls, buildings, and even mountain peaks throughout that nation.

D-DAY

Heavily-armed paratroopers glided down from the skies over German-held France on June 6, 1944, while around 11,000 Allied planes blasted enemy positions on the ground. At the same time, some 4,000 ships churned their way to the French coast, bringing wave after wave of fighting men to the European continent.

It was D-Day—the start of the successful invasion of the mighty fortress that Germany had made of Europe. Within less than a year, all of the continent had been freed of the conquerors.

FREE AFRICA GROWS

Just before World War I broke out in 1914, only about 12,000,000 people in Africa, out of a total population of 170,000,000, governed themselves. The free African lands of the time were Abyssinia (Ethiopia), Liberia, and the Union of South Africa.

Now, nearly 87,500,000 Africans have self-governing rights out of a total population for the continent of over 200,000,000. Today's free African lands, in addition to those of 1914, include Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt (part of the United Arab Republic), Sudan, and Ghana.

SYRIA'S SECOND THOUGHTS

Syria is learning that its union with Egypt in the United Arab Republic has drawbacks as well as possible advantages. Reports are reaching nearby lands that a growing number of Syrians are complaining about life under the UAR.

Some of these complaints are: (1) Freedom of speech and of the press are gradually being wiped out. (2) The new government has crushed the once powerful labor movement in Syria. (3) Syrian living standards, which were once much higher than those of the Egyptians, are being forced down to the level that exists in Egypt.

RED MEETING

Top leaders of Russia and her satellites met secretly in Moscow not long ago. It is believed that the communist officials got together chiefly to receive orders from Russia on domestic and foreign policies.



WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE? Many people are asking this question as a result of recent events in South America, the Middle East, and Europe.

Foreign Policy Today

Anti-U. S. Demonstrations in Latin America and Elsewhere Spur Study of Our Relations with Rest of World

PRESIDENT Eisenhower, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, members of Congress, and a goodly number of plain, tax-paying citizens are taking a fresh look at U. S. foreign policy and at how it is working.

Shocking events of the past few weeks are the cause of concern about our relations with the rest of the world, and particularly with non-communist countries.

On a good-will tour of Latin America, Vice President and Mrs. Nixon were stoned and jeered by mobs in Peru and Venezuela. In Algeria, a French mob ransacked a U. S. government information library. In tiny Lebanon, mobs also burned U. S. libraries, threw rocks at our diplomats' cars, and threatened to storm our embassy.

In Rangoon, capital of Burma, a small group staged a demonstration before the U. S. embassy just over 3 weeks ago. In Tokyo, capital of Japan, there was a big public display of anti-U. S. feeling.

Millions of U. S. citizens, reading of the unpleasant incidents, are startled to find that some of the world's people besides communists dislike us. We are beginning to recognize that billions of dollars in aid to other lands

has not made us loved by all the world.

Present studies by the U. S. government are being made to find out the major causes of anti-U. S. feeling, and to consider possible changes in policy that might lessen such feelings.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee under Chairman Theodore Green, Democrat of Rhode Island, already has taken a preliminary look at the situation in Latin America. Senator Wayne Morse, Democrat of Oregon, is directing a more detailed investigation of problems in the Americas.

Vice President Nixon has his ideas of what should be done to better relations with nations south of us, and his recommendations are under study by Mr. Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles.

In addition to the Latin American investigation, Senate committees plan to make a survey of the workings of U. S. foreign policy in other areas of the world.

Views expressed so far by various U. S. officials add up to these general conclusions on the situation:

1. Communists did play a big part in stirring up riots in Venezuela and Peru. There and elsewhere in Latin

(Continued on page 2)

Crisis in France Arouses Anxiety

European Land Is Torn with Dissension Over the Algerian Issue

WILL France be torn with further dissension in the weeks ahead? Or will law and order triumph in that troubled land? How will the turmoil affect France's position as a member of the free-world alliance?

These questions have been raised by the grave turn of events in France during the past 2 weeks. Though it may be months before the full effect can be judged, a good deal of light is thrown on the crisis by a review of the developments that brought it on.

The crisis became acute in mid-May. France had then been without a Premier for 28 days. One political leader after another had failed to win the backing of a majority of the members of France's National Assembly. Dissatisfaction over the political stalemate was rising.

At that moment, rumors of revolt by French military leaders in Algeria became widespread in Paris. Spurred on by this turn of events, the French lawmaking body agreed on Pierre Pflimlin, 51-year-old leader of the Popular Republican Party, as Premier.

Seldom, if ever, has a French Premier been confronted with such a crisis so soon after taking office. On the very day that he took over his country's leadership, the rumors of revolt became fact. General Jacques Massu, one of the top officers of the French army that is fighting native rebels in Algeria, proclaimed that the army and its civilian supporters in that French-held territory in North Africa, would run Algeria, instead of the Paris government.

Massu appealed to General Charles de Gaulle, World War II hero, to assume leadership in the French government. De Gaulle announced that he was "ready to take over the powers of the Republic," but rejected the idea that he would use force to do so. Meanwhile, the French Communists and their supporters prepared to take advantage of the confused situation to gain their own objectives. As we go to press, outcome of the crisis is still in doubt.

U. S. Concern. Officials in Washington have been watching developments in France with grave concern. That country plays a key role in the western defense system. Many bases of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) are in France.

Should anti-democratic groups get control of France, U. S. troops at these bases might have to withdraw at once. The NATO defenses would be gravely weakened. France might even withdraw from the western defense organization.

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VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON had unpleasant experiences on his South American tour, as in Peru (left). But he also found many people friendly



to the United States, as in Colombia (right). Our problem is to discover why some Latin Americans dislike the United States so much—and what we can do about it.

Foreign Relations

(Continued from page 1)

America, Red strength has hitherto been small. It seems to be increasing now, and we need to be aware of this new danger.

2. Communist feelings were not, however, the main cause of the Venezuelan and Peruvian disorders. It would be a "great mistake" to credit the Reds with all the troubles, Mr. Nixon feels. Many non-communists with feelings against the United States were in the attacking groups.

3. Communist propagandists doubtless were at work in Lebanon and Algeria, but the mobs there were made up primarily of anti-Red Arab groups with grudges against us. In Japan and elsewhere, there is no clear-cut evidence to show that demonstrators acted on Red orders, although they may have been urged on by Reds.

4. The United States still has friends. The great majority of Latin Americans stand with us against communism, for example, Mr. Nixon believes. Yet misunderstandings have arisen, and there is need to work out a new approach to some of our problems in foreign policy.

Basic U. S. foreign policy is sound, for its main principle is to take action wherever necessary to assure the best interests of the United States. With that principle, both Republicans and Democrats can and do agree—even though they sometimes differ over how it should be made effective.

During and since World War II, for the most part with support from both our major political parties, the U. S. government has carried out its policy along these lines:

1. We have given and loaned billions of dollars to other lands to help restore factories destroyed in the war, and to build new ones. We have done so in the belief that prospering countries are best able to resist communism, the enemy of freedom—and that checking Soviet Union aggression in the world is necessary for the good of the United States.

2. For similar reasons, we have entered into military alliances before a war for the first time in our history. We belong to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, for example. We belong with all our southern neighbors to the Organization of American States, which seeks to maintain peace in the Western Hemisphere. We supply our allies with military equipment.

3. We have encouraged newly inde-

pendent lands, such as Ghana in Africa, to build free, democratic governments and resist communism.

4. In an effort to provide markets for our own agricultural and manufactured products, we have offered trading advantages to other lands that want to sell us their products.

We have done this under a series of reciprocal trade programs, begun in 1934 and renewed by Congress from time to time. The trade laws permit the President to reduce tariffs on goods entering the United States, if other countries reciprocate by lowering their tariffs. With these taxes reduced, sellers on both sides are able to offer their goods to customers at lowered prices.

Difficulties arise in making our various policies fit together in such a way as to meet our best interests and not arouse resentment among other peoples.



EXPRESSIONS OF HATRED for the United States puzzle many Americans because our country has given generous aid to other lands since World War II. Thus, many people believe that any examination of our relationships with other countries must involve the question of the effectiveness of our foreign-aid program.

For instance, the big share of 60 billion dollars in U. S. foreign aid during the past 10 years has gone mainly to Europe and (especially in the past several years) to Asia. Latin American lands have felt left out, for grants to them since World War II total less than 2 billion dollars.

Defenders of our aid policy point out that it was undertaken initially to help lands in immediate need. Much of Latin America prospered during the war by supplying oil and other raw materials to the United States.

Direct post-war economic aid to our southern neighbors by the U. S. government was put off until 1951, although U. S. businessmen have invested some 8 billion dollars to help develop Latin American industry.

Dissatisfied by the aid programs, some Latin Americans also grumble that they don't fully benefit from U. S. industrial investments. Defenders of

our businessmen point out that the Latins do share in profits of the industries, and, furthermore, that they couldn't have been developed without U. S. dollar investments.

At present, Venezuela is worried about declining markets for her oil and is inclined to feel that we should step up our purchases. Peru is fearful that U. S. trade restrictions will cut her sales of copper and other minerals in our country. Brazil and other Latin countries are upset by smaller markets and falling prices for their coffee.

On the far Asian side of the world, Japan desperately needs more trade to stay alive. Many Japanese feel we should make it easier for them to sell more goods in the United States.

Defenders of U. S. trade policies argue that we have been generous in granting tariff benefits to other nations. But, the argument goes, we must sometimes limit privileges to protect our own industries.

In Lebanon, troubles are quite different than those elsewhere. The country's population of 1,500,000 is almost equally divided between Christians and followers of the Moslem faith. The government of President Camille Chamoun is strongly pro-American. Rebels against Chamoun seem to be anti-U. S. Moslems.

The Lebanon rebels insist they are not communist, but only pro-Arab. They doubtless have been influenced by the United Arab Republic, which is made up of Egypt and Syria and is friendly to Russia. The rebels say their chief aim is to keep Chamoun from amending the Lebanon Constitution so that he can run for a second 6-year term as President next fall.

Chamoun's government has charged that the United Arab Republic, headed by Egyptian President Gamal Nasser, is intervening in Lebanon on the side of the rebels. U. S. policy so far has been to look upon the Lebanese troubles as between people within the country—an internal situation into which we should not step. We have, however, increased arms shipments to Chamoun to help him quell rebellion.

The events in Algeria provide perhaps the best example of the difficulties of U. S. policy planners. France, our ally in NATO, looks upon Algeria as French. Arab rebels are fighting for Algerian independence.

In recent months, the United States has tried to get the 2 sides to work out an agreement for peace. As a result of our effort, which failed, we are charged by angry Frenchmen with favoring the Arab rebels. The rebels, in turn, attack us for supplying arms

to France, as a NATO ally in Europe. The arms, the rebels charge, are being used to block them from freedom.

Under these circumstances, our policy of encouraging a people's wish for independence may seem to conflict with that of arming our allies. Actually, our goal remains: to bring an end to violence in Algeria, and then to encourage France to work out a peace that will give Algerians a government they will accept.

Changes in U. S. policy, if any, will depend largely on the studies now being made by Congress and by members of the Executive branch of our government.

Toward Latin America, Vice President Nixon argues, we must adopt a new attitude. We must recognize, he states, that the southern lands have made great economic progress in the last 10 years and are developing a new way of life.

In Nixon's view, we must show the Latin Americans that we are interested in the welfare of all of them. University students, thinking officials in new Latin American governments, and labor leaders represent "the future" south of our border, the Vice President adds. We must, he warns, pay more attention to them if we are to keep them as friends.

The violence that occurred in Venezuela and Peru has led to some sharp criticism of Mr. Nixon. Several critics in Congress argue that he should not have made the trip—since he was warned of trouble in advance, and the violence gave the Soviet Union an opportunity to make propaganda against this country.

The Vice President's reply is that he feels the trip was worth while, for it brought to light Latin American grievances that many North Americans had not known existed. Also, he notes, he and his wife received friendly welcomes almost every place they went—welcomes that have been largely overlooked in the shock aroused by the 2 incidents of violence.

Whether Congress will favor more aid to Latin America, and increased trade with lands there and in other parts of the world, is debatable. Congressional action on current aid and trade measures has not yet been completed.

The U. S. government may work out some new approach to other parts of the world to create better understanding of our aims, and to offset the barrage of Soviet communist propaganda.

In the long run, finding a way for the free world to maintain a workable peace with the Soviet Union—and remain free—is the major task before us. If we can end the dangers of war, other problems may begin to disappear. —By THOMAS F. HAWKINS



TIME to take a new look



TIES OF FRIENDSHIP between France and the United States developed during the American Revolution. One of the men responsible for the good feelings between the two countries was the French general, the Marquis de Lafayette (left), shown here as a guest of George Washington at Mount Vernon.

Historical Background

Relations Between France and United States

THE outcome of the political struggle in France (see page 1) might affect our long-standing friendly ties with that country. Throughout much of our history, we have been on good terms with France. In fact, French-American friendship goes back to the days when our nation was founded.

France took our side in the War of Independence against England. At the start of the conflict, American revolutionists obtained clothing, guns, and other badly needed supplies from France. A number of prominent Frenchmen, including Lafayette, came to our aid as volunteers.

In 1778, after the War of Independence had been under way for some time, France signed a military pact with us and entered the conflict on our side. Though France's chief reason for coming to our aid was to help weaken her old rival, England, we were grateful for French assistance. Moreover, such Frenchmen as Lafayette came to our aid chiefly because they believed in our struggle for freedom.

Not many years after the Revolution, France became less friendly toward us. At that time, in the 1790's, the French were once again fighting the British. France felt that we should come to her aid just as she helped us in the fight for independence a few years before. But President Washington felt it best to keep the United States out of that war.

The French then began to interfere with our merchant ships at sea. The result was an undeclared war by America against France in 1798, when John Adams was President.

In the early 1800's, France took possession of a large territory of land west of the Mississippi River, which was formerly held by Spain. We were afraid that France, then ruled by the ambitious Napoleon Bonaparte, might cause trouble for us as our western neighbor. We offered to buy part of the territory from Napoleon. Much to our surprise, he finally agreed to sell us the entire area for a total sum of \$15,000,000.

All or parts of 15 states were later carved out of the land acquired from France in the Louisiana Purchase. Napoleon's sale of this territory helped restore more friendly relations between France and America.

Meanwhile, fighting between the British and French flared up again in the early 1800's. We became involved in that conflict in 1812, after England repeatedly refused to stop attacking our merchant ships. In these attacks, Britain seized sailors from our vessels and made them fight against France. The French also violated our shipping rights, but it was the British who provoked us to the point of going to war.

After Napoleon's defeat in 1815, we were on fairly friendly terms with France until the 1860's. At that time, our nation became embroiled in the Civil War. France, under Bonaparte's nephew, Napoleon III, tried to take advantage of our difficulties and set up a French empire south of our border. He made Ferdinand Maximilian, an Austrian prince, his puppet ruler of Mexico.

The government in Washington sent strong protests to France, telling her to get out of Mexico. By 1867, Napoleon III decided to abandon his venture in the New World. That year, Maximilian died before a firing squad when native Mexicans once again became masters of their own land.

Since that time, we have fought side by side with France in 2 major wars. During World War I, we helped the French and other Allies defeat Germany. We also provided France with a total of about 3½ billion dollars in loans and supplies during the war and the years immediately following the conflict.

In World War II, the French suffered defeat and considerable damage by Germany before we became involved in the fighting. In that struggle, and in the years since it ended in 1945, we have provided France with about 12 billion dollars in aid.

The United States and France see eye to eye on most international problems today. Both sides are determined to stop the global march of Russia's communism, and both countries favor a strong, united Europe.

However, we and the French do have some differences—mostly over Algeria's future at this time. Whereas Paris insists on keeping control of the big North African territory, we would like to see France grant independence to the Algerians.

—By ANTON BERLE

News Quiz

Foreign Policy

1. List some of the events around the world that are the cause of examining the workings of U. S. foreign policy.
2. What is Congress doing to check up on our relations with other lands?
3. Tell the basic purpose of our participation in world affairs.
4. Briefly describe at least 2 of our programs for carrying out basic policy.
5. What are some of the grievances among Latin Americans against us?
6. State our position on the troubles in Lebanon.
7. How does Vice President Nixon feel about critics who say he should not have made the Latin American tour?
8. List some of the Vice President's recommendations on dealing with Latin America.
9. What changes may be made in carrying out foreign policy as the result of studies now under way?

Discussion

1. Do you believe we should increase foreign aid and trade with other nations in order to win their friendship? Why, or why not?
2. Should the United States sit back and let other countries try to solve their own problems? Give reasons for your answer.

Crisis in France

1. Trace briefly the recent course of events in France.
2. Why are U. S. officials concerned about the French situation?
3. Give the main facts about the conflict in Algeria.
4. Why has the Paris government been ineffective in stopping the war in Algeria?
5. How do the right-wing parties feel about the Algerian problem?
6. Describe the part that the Communists are playing in the French crisis.
7. Where do the center parties stand on the Algerian issue?

Discussion

1. What steps do you think the French government should take to end the fighting in Algeria? Explain.
2. Do you believe the United States should continue to rely upon France as a major ally in the western defense system? Why, or why not?

Miscellaneous

1. What taxes will expire June 30 unless Congress acts?
2. Name 3 prominent American leaders who are going abroad this summer and tell the countries they plan to visit.
3. Tell something about the backgrounds of General De Gaulle and Premier Pflimlin.
4. What are the arguments for and against curbs on the U. S. Supreme Court as proposed in a bill now before Congress?

References

- "Why the Hate-America Tempest?" *Newsweek*, May 26. Issue includes a discussion also of the situation in France.
- "Week of World Tumult," *Life*, May 26. General survey, with pictures.
- "Transformation; The Story of Modern Puerto Rico," by Earl P. Hanson, is recommended to those who wish to pursue the study of Puerto Rico.

Pronunciations

- López Mateos—lô'pés mǎ-tě'ôs
 Pierre Pflimlin—pyér flēm-lān
 Camille Chamoun—kām-ēl' shā-mawn'
 Charles de Gaulle—shārl' dūh gol'
 Sukarno—sōō-kār-nō
 Luis Muñoz Marín—lwēs' mōō-nyōs'
 mǎ-rēn'
 Rafael Fabregas—rǎ'fǎ-ēl' fǎ'brē-gās
 Jacques Soustelle—zhāk sōō-stēl'
 Jawaharlal Nehru—juh-wā-hur-lāl' nē'-rōō

The Story of the Week

Tax Cuts?

Unless Congress acts quickly, there will be a few tax cuts at the end of this month amounting to a total of about 2 billion dollars. These cuts will automatically take place because laws providing for certain special levies expire June 30.

Among the expiring taxes are special excise taxes on tobacco, liquor, autos, and many other items imposed after the start of the Korean War. Others are extra taxes on corporation earnings put into effect at the same time and renewed regularly since then.

If the scheduled tax cuts are allowed to take effect, excise levies will



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
Ezra Taft Benson is going to Russia.

drop by one-third to one-half of present rates. The present \$200 excise tax on a \$2,700 car, for instance, will drop to \$140. The tax bite on corporation incomes will be reduced from 52 to 47 per cent.

U. S. Leaders Abroad

Next July, President Eisenhower may once again try out his knowledge of French as he speaks before a joint session of Canada's Parliament. In 1953 when the President last addressed the Canadian lawmakers, a number of whom come from the French-speaking province of Quebec, he won warm applause for making part of his speech in French.

The President, who will be accompanied on his Canadian trip by Mrs. Eisenhower, is planning the visit as a good-neighbor call. Other members of his party will include Secretary of State and Mrs. Dulles.

One reason for the forthcoming Canadian visit of the President and the Secretary of State is to help improve relations between our country and Canada. In recent months, there has been growing Canadian criticism of American policies. Among other things, our northern neighbors feel that Uncle Sam's present trade policies are hurting business in their country.

Meanwhile, another high American government official—Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson—will go abroad this summer. He is scheduled to visit Russia in mid-summer. While there, he will inspect Soviet farms and agricultural research centers, and visit Moscow's big agricultural fair. Mr. Benson is the first American Cabinet officer to visit Russia in 11 years. The last one was George Marshall in 1947 as Secretary of State.

Summer Safety

Each summer, 7,000 or more Americans lose their lives by drowning. In fact, next to highway accidents, drownings take more lives in our country than any other form of mishap!

Don't let your name be added to this summer's list of swimming casualties. Remember these Red Cross safety rules:

1. Never swim alone. Make sure someone is nearby who can help in case of trouble.
2. Swim at a safe place, preferably one with lifeguards.
3. Don't swim right after eating or when overheated or overtired.
4. Before diving, make sure the water is deep enough and has no hidden objects.
5. Distance over water is misleading—don't overestimate your endurance.
6. Take a boat along for distance swimming in open water.
7. Learn safe handling and safe rescue methods before taking out boats.
8. Most small craft will float when upset. Stay with your boat or canoe if it tips over.
9. Most important of all, learn to swim or improve your swimming ability.

Your local Red Cross chapter offers courses in swimming, lifesaving, and the handling of small craft.

Military Pay Raise

Beginning this month, most men and women in the services will get a raise in pay. A measure granting pay boosts to military personnel was approved by President Eisenhower a short time ago.

Under the new plan, recruits will continue to receive a base pay of \$78 a month. But the pay of persons in all grades from corporal up to and including general will be increased.

The base pay of a corporal with 3 years of service, for instance, will go up from \$140 to \$160 a month. Top earnings of the highest grade sergeant with specialized technical training can now go up to \$672 a month, as against the old maximum of \$552.

A second lieutenant or ensign with 2 years of service will now receive a base pay of \$251, as compared with



SOME REFUGEES from Hungary are still looking for permanent homes.

the old rate of \$237 a month. The base pay of a full general or admiral has been raised from \$1,843 to \$2,267 a month.

In addition to base pay, men and women in uniform also receive certain allowances for their families, and money for food and housing if they live away from the base.

Hungary's Refugees

About 1½ years have passed since Soviet troops ruthlessly crushed Hungary's bid for freedom from Russian control—a bloody act that caused nearly 200,000 Hungarians to flee from their homes. What has since become of these refugees?

The United Nations says that 15,000 Hungarian escapees returned home after spending some time in Austrian camps. About 38,000 found new homes in the United States. Many of the others moved to nearby countries in Europe and to Canada, Australia, and other lands.

But there are still 9,000 refugees in Austrian camps, waiting for some country to offer them a home. The UN is now trying to find a place for the remaining homeless escapees.

French Leaders

It might be a matter of a few days, or several weeks, but one thing appears almost certain in France today—

General Charles de Gaulle will sooner or later head the French government. So said a number of American newsmen and other observers stationed in Paris when the crisis over Algeria broke over the French capital (see page 1).

Whether or not this prediction will be borne out by events, it is generally felt that De Gaulle will assume power immediately if the government of Premier Pierre Pflimlin collapses soon.

Charles de Gaulle, who is now 67, decided on a military career early in life. As a boy, he enjoyed tales of famous French military heroes. He went to Saint Cyr—the "West Point" of France—and became an officer in the French army.

During World War II, after the French forces crumbled under the German onslaught, De Gaulle set up a resistance movement outside of the country. From England and from French lands in North Africa, he continued to fight the Germans. In August 1944, he triumphantly returned to Paris as the Germans were being driven from France. He then headed a temporary regime which governed France until early 1946.

Since that time, De Gaulle has made a number of efforts to return to power. His supporters feel that he is the only man who can lead France out of its present difficulties. His opponents fear De Gaulle seeks to rule with an iron hand.

Pierre Pflimlin heads France's 25th government since World War II. He came to power last month after a 28-day search for a Premier.

Pflimlin, who is 51, was first elected to the French National Assembly in 1945. Since that time, he has held many important government posts, including that of Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs.

A lawyer and economist by training, Pflimlin is a tall, spare man with thin silvery hair. When he has free time away from his duties, he likes to read Russian novels and go hiking. He is married and the father of 3 daughters.

More Wage Boosts?

Wages for some American workers have been going up despite the 1958 downward swing in business. Other employees are asking for pay boosts in their new work contracts for this



PLAYING SAFE is a good way to insure having a pleasant summer. This is particularly true in swimming and other sports (see story).

year, while still others have agreed not to seek higher pay until business conditions pick up.

Workers who make women's clothing were given raises averaging 16 cents an hour—their first pay boost in 5 years—this spring. Certain aircraft employes have also received raises, amounting to as much as 22 cents an hour.

Auto union representatives are now negotiating with employers for pay boosts plus other benefits. The companies, pointing out that sales are slow this year, say they can't afford to meet union demands. Labor officials argue that the auto makers should at least agree to pay raises as soon as business picks up. Auto workers now average about \$2.50 an hour.

The nation's steelworkers, who now receive an average hourly pay of \$2.57, are due for a raise of 12 cents an hour in July under the terms of a 3-year contract signed in 1956. Steel companies say the wage increase will mean higher prices for their products, and they have asked the workers to pass up the raise for the time being. So far, union representatives have been unwilling to do this, saying the steel firms' profits are high enough to warrant pay boosts without a price increase.

The workers of a few industries, meanwhile, are not asking for pay increases this year because of the business slump. These include employes of the coal, lumber, textile, paper and other industries.

Curbs on Supreme Court?

Some weeks ago, political observers in the nation's capital felt there was little chance that Congress would approve a proposed measure to curb the powers of the U. S. Supreme Court. Now the court bill, as it is called, appears to be gaining support among members of both parties.

The proposal to curb the Supreme Court's power was introduced by 2 Republicans—William Jenner of Indiana and John Marshall Butler of Maryland. In general, the bill would (1) restrict the Supreme Court's authority to override legal decisions made by the states, and (2) curb the tribunal's right to review citizens' charges that their rights have been



CAMPERS MAY WANT to try this idea from France. The tent above is designed to rest on the roof of a small car. A short ladder is used to reach the tent.

abused by law enforcement officers and Congressional committees.

Supporters of the measure argue: "In the 1954 decision to abolish separate schools for whites and Negroes, and in other decisions, the Supreme Court has infringed on the rights of individual states. Also, the high tribunal has recently been too lenient in decisions involving persons charged with subversion and espionage."

Opponents of the court bill contend: "The Supreme Court is the final interpreter of our Constitution. Any restraints on its powers would seriously weaken our system of government and would undermine the ideals of liberty for which Americans have fought and died in the past."

This and That

Ecuador, one of the Latin American countries that played host to Vice President and Mrs. Nixon last month, has issued a special stamp in honor of the American leader. It is the first time that Mr. Nixon's picture has appeared on a postage stamp.

Ecuador, unlike some of its neighbors, gave Mr. and Mrs. Nixon a warm welcome during their stay there.

Red China has offered to provide Indonesia's President Sukarno with communist "volunteers" to help put

down the rebellion in the island country. So far, Sukarno has not accepted the Red offer of help.

The rebellion against Sukarno's regime is led by Indonesians who oppose his close ties with communism and his pro-Red policies.

Canada and the United States have agreed on a joint military command for protection against the threat of an air attack. The plan, called North American Air Defense (NORAD), was organized on a tentative basis last August. It has now been formally accepted by both sides for a 10-year period.

Under the agreement, NORAD's commander—a post now held by General Earl Partridge—has authority to direct air defense units of both nations for use against a possible aggressor.

Science News

Uncle Sam is said to be working on an electronic device capable of detecting missile launchings thousands of miles away. The new mechanism, according to scientists, might make it possible for us to learn of missile firings half way around the world the instant they take place. If the device can be perfected, it would go a long way toward safeguarding us against a surprise missile attack.

The Pacific Ocean may be a new source of minerals. Scientists say there is approximately \$500,000 worth of nickel, copper, and cobalt, plus other minerals, in each square mile of ocean bottom between Chile and Tahiti. It is estimated that the total value of minerals located in this region may be 7,500 billion dollars.

The mineral find was made by an American scientific team participating in the International Geophysical Year (IGY) program. The expedition's original purpose was to find out more about ocean currents and how they affect weather changes.

Television

An old favorite fairy story will come to the television screen on Sunday, June 8, at 8:00 p.m., EDT, on NBC. At that time, "Shirley Temple's Storybook" will present *Sleeping Beauty*.

Anne Helm will play the part of the sleeping princess. Judith Evelyn will

appear as the Black Fairy, Nancy Marchand as the Queen, and Alexander Scourby as the King.

Also on Sunday over NBC-TV, British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan will speak from 6:30 to 7:00 p.m., EDT.

Jobless Americans

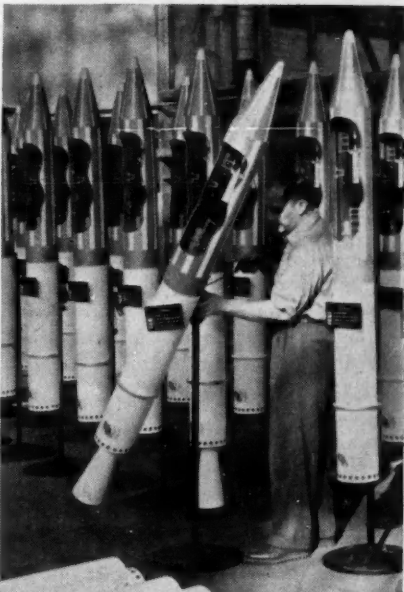
When the final unemployment figures are in for June, more names may be on the nation's jobless list than at any time since World War II. Unemployment figures for June are always a bit high because it is the month when many high school and college graduates enter the labor market for the first time.

The highest unemployment figure for the nation so far this year was recorded in March, when a total of about 5,200,000 persons were without jobs. The number of jobless declined slightly in April and May, but last month there were still around 5,000,000 persons out of work.

Nixon Speaks

Citizens of Latin America like us. They would much rather do business with us than with the Reds. But we must change some of our policies toward Latin America if we are to become a real "family of American nations."

So said Vice President Nixon not long ago when commenting on his May trip to 8 of our southern neigh-

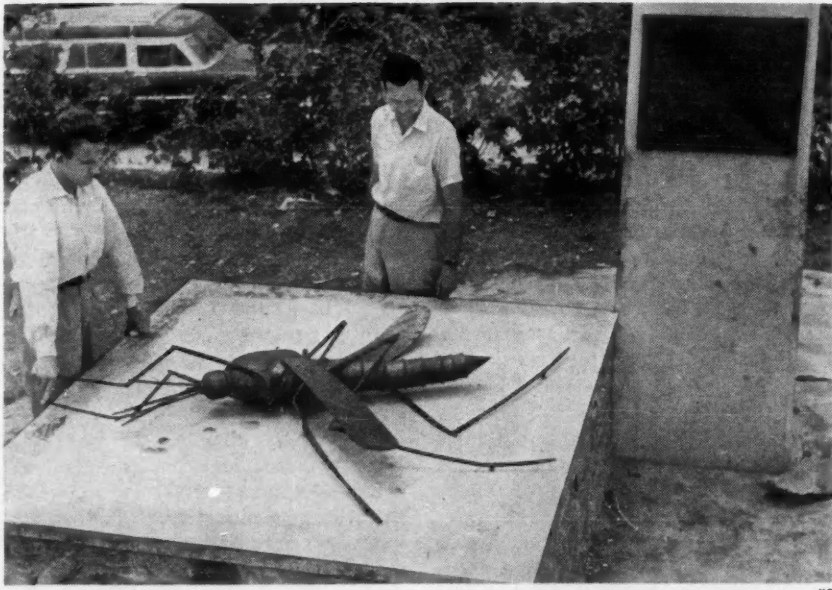


SCALE MODELS of Explorer I, our first satellite, are being studied in colleges where young men receive military training. The models are 6½ inches in diameter and nearly 7 feet long. A color panel in the nose shows the major parts which are found in an actual satellite.

bors. Among the important points made by Mr. Nixon are these:

In the future, when we send help to the lands south of our border, we must make certain that our aid is used to benefit large numbers of people and isn't used to make the "rich richer." We can accomplish this aim by providing funds only for projects that will help improve the lot of many people.

We must have more personal contacts between United States officials and the people of Latin America—students, labor leaders, and others who speak for large numbers of their countrymen.



UNUSUAL MONUMENT. This bronze model of a malaria-carrying mosquito stands in Moron, Venezuela. The model was erected to mark the end of Moron's 12-year struggle against malaria, which almost wiped out the town in 1946.



GOVERNOR MUÑOZ MARÍN believes that Puerto Rico can make an important contribution to the strengthening of ties between the United States and underdeveloped nations. He explained these views recently to the visitors who are pictured above with him and Mrs. Muñoz Marín. Seated left to right are Althea Gibson, U. S. women's tennis champion; the Governor; and Hamilton Richardson, a member of the U. S. Davis Cup team. Standing are Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Muñoz Marín.

A Visit to Thriving Puerto Rico

Island Is Called a Showcase of Democratic Progress

In view of recent anti-U. S. demonstrations in Latin America, Puerto Rico's role as a U. S. Dominion is taking on added significance. That land has been making unusual progress, and its people seem proud to be American citizens. They appear most contented with their cooperative arrangement with us—an arrangement under which they govern themselves but have close trade and other ties with the U. S. mainland.

Ann Richardson, associate editor of the AMERICAN OBSERVER, recently visited Puerto Rico and talked with several of its top leaders. She accompanied her husband, Ham Richardson, Davis Cup tennis player, who went there to participate in a tennis tournament. Her report on that land provides a bright spot in a Latin American picture which has many dark spots.

WE took a plane from New York City at midnight and arrived at the ultra modern San Juan airport 6 hours later. Our taxi ride into the capital city afforded a view of the sea, of inviting beaches, and of tropical foliage.

New housing developments for workers impressed us on our drive. They were new and clean and painted in the bright pastels so popular on the island. We saw the Puerto Rican supermarkets, "Supermercados," and the small shops side by side.

The blend of Spanish tradition and U. S. progress is evident everywhere. It was interesting for us to identify our nation's influences in what had been at one time a sleepy island town. We passed a radio station housed in a new and modern building, and saw a movie sign with the word *today* written in Spanish (Hoy), and the name of the film, "Song of Berna-

dette," written in English. Next to the movie theater was a genuine piece of Americana, a "Tastee Freez." It could have been lifted straight out of any city in the U. S. A.

We arrived at the Caribe Hilton Hotel about 15 minutes after leaving the airport. The hotel is an ideal vacation spot and has done much to boost the Puerto Rican tourist trade.

During the first few days of our visit, we managed to brush up on our history. Textbooks tell us that Puerto Rico was discovered by Columbus on his second voyage to the new world in 1493. He was accompanied by Juan Ponce de Leon who became the first governor. The island remained a Spanish possession for nearly 400 years. The Spanish regarded the area as a fortress to guard their South American possessions, and most of the people lived in abject poverty.

In 1898, the United States became involved in a short war with Spain and was given possession of Puerto Rico by the ensuing peace treaty. Living standards on the island improved a bit during the years that followed, but conditions became much worse again in the depression period of the 1930's. The Puerto Rican population continued to grow, but new industries were not created fast enough to provide jobs. Most of the workers barely eked out a living on plantations or were unemployed. Sugar, the principal product, fell in sales and price, causing added hardships.

The unemployment and poverty were of staggering proportions. The tiny island was a backwash of civilization. The people wanted to work and support themselves, but were trapped in a land where not nearly enough jobs existed. The situation seemed desperate and hopeless.

One escape was migration to the

United States. In New York City, these Spanish-speaking newcomers have posed a serious problem to officials and to their own leaders. They have added to the already overcrowded slums (and sometimes they've been forced to live in conditions worse than those at home).

After the depression and the world war which followed, 2 factors produced a big change in Puerto Rico. First, Americans became increasingly aware of the island and its plight. Second, there emerged a Puerto Rican leader to show his people the way to a better life.

The name of the man is Luis Muñoz Marín. In 1940, his Popular Democratic Party came into power in the Puerto Rican Senate. He was elected President. Eight years later he was chosen by his fellow Puerto Ricans as their first elected governor (until then the governor was appointed by our President).

What is being accomplished in Puerto Rico today? With the cooperation of the government in Washington, the islanders are pulling themselves up by their bootstraps. "Operation Bootstrap" was explained to us by Rafael Fabregas, Financial Vice President of the Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company.

Mr. Fabregas pointed out that a great effort has been made to provide new and better-paying jobs for Puerto Ricans. Industrial firms in the states have been encouraged to operate in Puerto Rico. The island government has erected new buildings and rented them to the companies. Thus, these concerns have not had to make a large initial investment.

For the first 10 years that a company does business in Puerto Rico, it receives special tax concessions. Thus, outside corporations wishing to

operate down there find a friendly welcome and cooperative atmosphere in government relations. They also have no trouble in getting workers who want jobs.

Puerto Ricans, as a result of this program, have more money to spend. They can help themselves. "This," stressed Mr. Fabregas, "is the most important single factor in solving the problem." The Puerto Ricans do not want to raise their standards by asking for charity. They are eager to work and make their own way.

The islanders are very proud that they can now afford advances in many fields. Among these are education, health, and agriculture. In addition, a rural electrification program is under way.

The remarkable part of the story is that it has all been accomplished by working through private industry. The government, at first, felt it should control the operation. Then the leaders came to the conclusion that it would be better to let private companies do most of the job.

Mr. Fabregas told us that, since 1940, 510 new factories have gone into operation under Operation Bootstrap. About 43,000 new jobs have been provided by this program of industrialization. The annual per capita income (while it is still only half that of the lowest state) has risen from \$125 to \$442.

"We like to think of Puerto Rico as the showcase of American capitalism," continued Mr. Fabregas. "We welcome visitors from other countries that have similar problems. We can show them how we have helped ourselves through democracy. We have much more work to do, but we are on the road. Progress becomes easier each day."

In the next 10 years, the Puerto Ricans hope to increase the number of new factories to 1,000 and the number of jobs to 75,000. Among planned projects are a flour mill, a meat-packing plant, more cigar factories, a plant for manufacturing instant coffee, and development of facilities for handling and packing tuna.

The Puerto Ricans have also worked out a unique governmental arrangement. Governor Muñoz Marín told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last March that his people have by-passed the throes of nationalism now gripping many colonial or newly independent lands. The Puerto Ricans have voluntarily decided upon a combination of political freedom and close economic union with the United States.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is within the U. S. tariff barrier. This simply means that goods entering the United States from Puerto Rico (with a few exceptions) are not subject to any duty. The islanders may freely travel back and forth to the states with no passports.

On our last day in Puerto Rico, we met the man who helped with the Puerto Rican "revolution." The Governor and his wife invited us to the Fortaleza, residence of the island's chiefs of state.

They welcomed us to their home with a warmth and informality which made us comfortable immediately. In our group was the leading woman tennis player in the world today, Althea Gibson. She, my husband, and several others had been on a tennis trip, sponsored by the State Department, to the Far East in 1956. They told their hosts a little about their trip. Mrs. Muñoz jokingly asked them

if they could recommend any particular dishes for her to serve her house guests. The Indian ambassador to the United States was visiting with them at the time we were there.

Our visit concluded with a tour around the historic palace. As we said farewell, the Governor told us, "We say in Spanish 'Esta es su casa.' This is your house. You are welcome." We really felt that we were.

Driving back to the hotel, the conversation centered on all the Governor had achieved. Everyone in our group was impressed with the fact that he, in his quiet and hospitable way, was doing a wonderful job in helping to advance the cause of freedom.

At that very time, for instance, he was building a close and warm friendship with the Indian ambassador, who represents a vital part of the world. We felt certain that the "Esta es su casa" of Governor Muñoz Marín would contribute a great deal in the effort to bring the Indians to the side of the free world.

Furthermore, the Governor's accomplishments in Puerto Rico show people of other Asian, African, and Latin American lands what can be done when intelligence, cooperation, and patience are applied in solving problems. In effect, Governor Muñoz is delivering this message to the leaders of lands with difficulties similar to Puerto Rico's:

"Here is a way for you to do what we have done. We must all help our people by giving them good food, housing, and education. But we must leave them free. We are doing it. Look at our house. This is your house."

—By ANN RICHARDSON

Important Dates

- 1493—Columbus discovers Puerto Rico
- 1898—United States takes over Puerto Rico in Spanish-American War
- 1917—Jones Act extends United States citizenship to Puerto Ricans, and gives them greater self-rule
- 1948—Puerto Ricans have first election for governor; choose Luis Muñoz Marín. (Previously, governors were appointed by President of the United States.)
- 1952—Puerto Ricans obtain first Constitution. Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is established.

Important Facts

- Area—3,435 square miles
- Population—2,276,000
- Capital—San Juan
- People per square mile—663
- Per capita income—\$442 (much higher than in most neighboring lands)
- Important products—sugar, coffee, tobacco, citrus fruits
- Illiteracy—18.5%
- Life Span—68 years (very high for Latin America)

(Facts are taken from summary published by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Department of Labor.)



Puerto Rico, smallest of the Greater Antilles island group.

Crisis in France

(Concluded from page 1)

Moreover, continued turmoil in France might endanger the nation's peacetime cooperation with its neighbors. In recent years, big steps have been taken toward economic partnership among France, West Germany, Italy, and the Benelux countries (Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg). These steps (which U. S. leaders feel are promoting peace and prosperity for western Europe) may be reversed, if extremist groups control France.

Algerian Conflict. No matter who heads the French government when this paper appears—whether it be Pflimlin, De Gaulle, or someone else—he will be confronted by the complex problems of bringing peace to Algeria.

The long, drawn-out struggle in Algeria—where Moslem rebels are trying to drive the French from a region they've controlled since 1830—has been going badly for France. It is costing the French government more than \$2,000,000 a day. Some 5,000 French and 50,000 Algerians have lost their lives. (Not only have many Algerian rebels been killed by French forces, but many Moslems who have sided with France have been killed by Arab extremists.)

The land where this bitter struggle is taking place lies just across the Mediterranean Sea from France. About 4 times the size of France, Algeria has nearly 10,000,000 people (as compared to France's 43,500,000). About 1,300,000 of those living in Algeria are of European extraction. The rest are Moslems, mostly Arabs.

Algeria is regarded by the French government as a part of France for governing purposes. It is permitted 30 seats in the National Assembly. The French colonists in Algeria and many of the people of France feel that the rebel uprising must be completely crushed.

Rebel leaders vow that they will win full independence for Algeria. They are today getting increased support from certain Arab lands.

Ending the War. Faced with a long and seemingly hopeless conflict in the North African land, some French lawmakers have favored bringing the war to an end by compromising with the Arab nationalists. Any compromise, to be acceptable, would presumably grant the Algerian Moslems more home rule than they now possess.

Leaders of the French army in Algeria and those people of French descent living there are violently opposed to any such negotiations. They are bitter about the men who have been running the Paris government. These "politicians," they charge, are to blame for the decline of French power throughout the world in recent years, and for the long, frustrating conflict in Algeria.

It was this bitterness that led French military leaders in Algeria to take matters into their own hands, and, in effect, to deny the control of the Paris government over the North African territory.

Unstable Government. Another urgent task confronting French leadership today is to insure a stable and responsible government in Paris. Failure to solve the Algerian problem has been due, in part, to the ineffectiveness of the National Assembly.

This lawmaking body has 596 seats.



ATTEMPTS OF FRANCE to determine the future of Algeria recently triggered the biggest crisis in France since World War II. The very manner in which France itself is to be governed has been at stake in the bitter dispute.

Among its members are representatives of some 15 parties. No single party comes anywhere near having a majority. In fact, the 5 strongest parties are of almost equal strength.

Consequently, the Premier—France's chief executive—can hold office only by getting the support of several parties. When this combination, or coalition, of parties fails to agree and the Premier no longer has the backing of a majority of the National Assembly, then he and his entire cabinet must resign.

So difficult is it for a Premier to keep majority support that France has had 25 Premiers since the end of World War II. It is plain that the National Assembly is the strongest power in the government. Members are elected for 5-year terms, and ordinarily do not have to stand for re-election for the full 5 years, regardless of how many Premiers and cabinets they cause to fall.

No issue has caused more dissension in the National Assembly in the past few years than that of the war in Algeria. In fact, 3 of the last 5 governments to fall did so specifically on their failure to win support for their Algerian policies. Within the Assembly are to be found 3 distinct viewpoints on Algeria.

Right Wing. On the extreme right is a small group of lawmakers who strongly back General Charles De Gaulle. Heading this group is Jacques Soustelle, who once served as governor general of Algeria. He favors strong steps to keep Algeria under French control. Soon after the crisis came to a head, Soustelle fled to Algeria.

Supporting the deputies who favor De Gaulle are most of the French settlers in Algeria and top army officials there. Many, but not all, army officers in France are believed to sympathize with their military colleagues in North Africa.

It is difficult to say how much support De Gaulle has among the people of France. As head of the Free French forces in World War II, he was regarded by many Frenchmen as his country's savior. He headed the French government immediately after World War II, but resigned in January 1946 after friction with the lawmakers.

Much of this trouble stemmed from De Gaulle's views about government. He opposed the idea of an all-powerful legislature, and favored stronger powers for the Chief Executive. He still holds these views. He is convinced that it will take vigorous leadership from the top if France is to survive as a nation. However, it is believed

that De Gaulle is more conciliatory than many of his followers on the Algerian issue.

Communists. At the other extreme in the National Assembly are the Communists. The Reds and their left-wing sympathizers hold nearly 150 seats. While charging that the rise of the De Gaulleists will mean an end to democracy, they are at the same time encouraging riots and other disturbances that weaken democratic rule.

The Communists' goal, it is believed, is to scare some of the other parties (notably the Socialists) in joining them in a "popular front" government—a coalition of left and center parties. If the Reds get a toehold in the government—something which they have not done since 1947—then, it is believed, they will set out to get full control of France.

On the Algerian issue, the Reds favor complete independence for the North African land. Their stand echoes that of the Soviet Union which has made much headway in the Middle East by posing as champion of Arab nationalism.

Throughout France generally, the Communist Party is not so strong today as it was right after World War II. There is, however, a sizable core of Reds in industrial areas.

Center Parties. The other major group in the National Assembly is composed of the center parties. They include Socialists, Popular Republicans, Radicals, and other groups.

Though the center parties frequently disagree on specific issues, they have generally taken a compromise stand on the Algerian question. But their efforts to end the war through negotiation have been hampered by the extremist groups. In the early days of the crisis, the center parties closed ranks to support the Pflimlin government, to oppose military control of Algeria, and to resist the attempts of the De Gaulleists and Communists to come into power.

The future. In the long run, it is these groups in the National Assembly—and the forces they represent—that will determine the future of France.

Meanwhile, most Americans will agree with a recent editorial that appeared in the *New York Times*. It said: "The best French minds have long recognized the danger that France might become the 'sick man of Europe' bent on suicide. One can only hope that the present crisis will shock all France into the same realization and lead to a French renaissance (rebirth) that will benefit the whole free world." —By HOWARD SWEET

WEEKLY DIGEST OF FACT AND OPINION

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by the AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

"The Third World. . . As I see It,"
by Eric Johnston in *The Rotarian*.

Following World War II, Russia and the United States became locked in so gigantic a struggle that many people began to look upon the world as divided in two parts—the communist world and the free world. Many failed to see that a new third world—uncommitted to either of the two existing worlds—had been born. Year after year new nations—India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, Malaya, Nepal, Indonesia, and others—declared their independence.

This third world is massive and on the march. It covers more than a third of the world's land area and has a population of more than a billion people. The third world has an abundance of people and poverty. Its nations have political independence, but they are still far from economic independence. Underdeveloped, hopeful, riding oxcarts into the jet age, they are bursting with great new energies.

The third world is determined to succeed at all costs. These nations know what they need: roads, harbors, schools, hospitals, and power plants. Their leaders haven't the slightest doubt where they must go for help. There are only two possibilities: Washington and Moscow.

The third world concerns us because it is poor and we are rich, because its economic growth could carry it into the communist camp if we close the door to the free-world camp. The third world concerns us because we cannot go it alone. If the Soviet campaign to win over the third world should succeed, two-thirds of the globe would be in the communist camp.

Can military power prevent this? There is no question but that we must build up our military strength, but isn't military force a defensive, negative, force? We must also turn to creative and constructive measures if we are to succeed, and employ them with wisdom and energy. The principal means we have at hand is our program of mutual security which offers long-term, repayable loans to



FABIAN BACHRACH

ERIC JOHNSTON BELIEVES that the support of uncommitted nations is necessary for the survival of the U. S.

speed the economic growth of the underdeveloped countries.

We of the West need the third world for our survival. Soviet Russia needs it for the same reason. We cannot live alone. With the decay of our free economy would come the end of freedom itself.

"New Red Target. . . Beat U. S. Worker Productivity," an article in *Nation's Business*.

Russia is determined to pull ahead of the United States in industrial output. To do so, Russia must increase her industrial know-how by learning from us. This fact explains many of the changes which have or will be made in Russia's attitude toward our country.

The Soviets will try to acquire knowledge of how U. S. plants are managed and operated. They will encourage more exchanges of people skilled in business and production techniques. They will try for more trade with the United States—especially the purchase of American machinery.

Russia can and will overtake us in any specific area on which she concentrates enough effort. Whether she can catch up in all areas depends on how well Russian leaders do four things: (1) Find more workers for farms and factories; (2) get new ma-



FABIAN BACHRACH

NATO, says Senator Jacob Javits, is more than a military alliance—it is a community with common interests.

chinery and teach workers to use it; (3) improve factory management; (4) boost the total effort through the skillful use of trade and aid.

The immediate threat is less in being overtaken than in the consequences which could result from the race itself. The danger is that communist gains can be so impressive as to win greater support from the underdeveloped nations.

It is not unlikely that many American businessmen may soon have an opportunity to hear Russia's Ambassador Menshikov speak. He will sound like a most friendly fellow. "When we say we want to catch up with the U. S. A. in this or that branch of peaceful production," he may say, "we are paying tribute to the American people."

But it is important to remember that behind such friendly gestures is the desire to grab all of the American business know-how which can be of any possible use on the other side of the Iron Curtain. The communist goal is still the ultimate defeat of capitalism.

"Europe: America Needs You!" by Senator Jacob K. Javits in *Western World*.

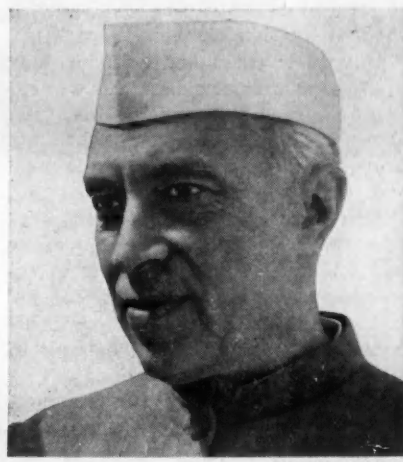
America needs Europe just as much as Europe needs America.

This was true even before the sputniks told us that the Russians may well have the intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM). Now we are genuinely interdependent. Without the Atlantic Alliance, North America perhaps might not be defensible at all.

NATO is more than a military alliance, however. It is now a partnership of mutual need—including economic interdependence. But our new found interdependence has yet another facet.

The colonial era is drawing to a close. The countries now emerging into nationhood look to the industrialized countries of the free world for ideas, capital, and technical assistance. Until recently, the United States has been the country most capable of filling this need on a large scale. The United States should not discharge this responsibility alone, nor would Europe want her to do so. Our European partners will play an expanding role in the field.

All the tasks of the Atlantic Community—the preservation of our mutual security, the cooperation of our economics, the fashioning of our relations with developing countries—depend on its internal vitality. This is the measure of our interdependence.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

INDIA'S Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, like most people in his country, is genuinely grateful for American aid.

The military, political, and economic facts of life leave us no alternative but to rely on one another.

It will require self-sacrifice to transform the Atlantic Alliance into a true community. We shall have to teach ourselves to do more often what we *ought* rather than merely what we *can*. If Western civilization has any real meaning, it is this: Responsibility for our fellow men is at once the essence of those ideals which we defend—and the key to their defense.

"Can Freedom Survive in Asia?"
by Edward M. Korry in *Look*.

Jawaharlal Nehru has come to mean India. To understand Nehru is to understand India.

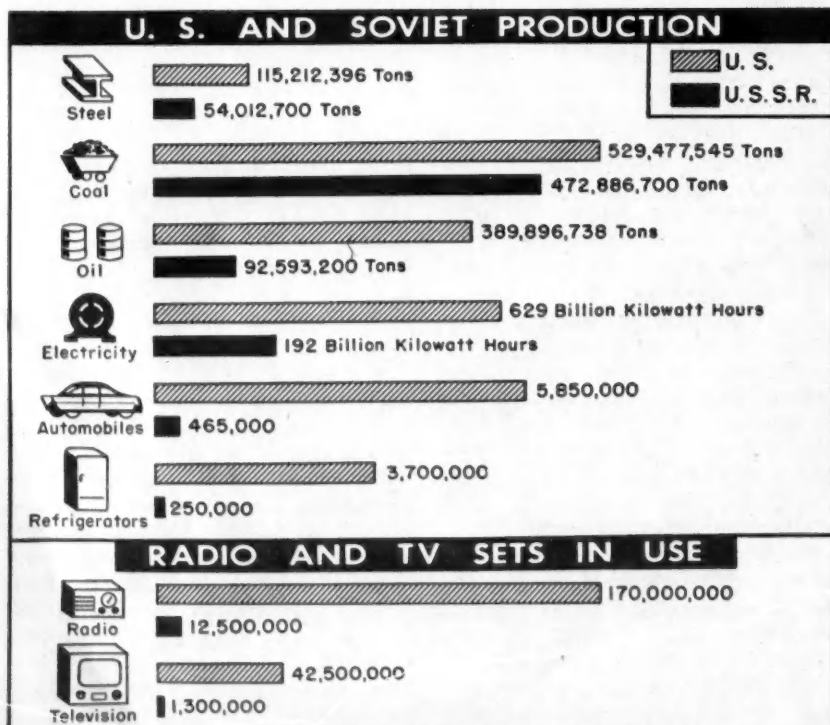
The first conclusion I drew from my talk with the Prime Minister is that Nehru and India are genuinely grateful for American help. Secondly, in India the world looks very different from the way it looks in America. Our No. 1 enemy is communism. To Nehru, "colonialism and racialism are worse than communism."

The Indians won independence only in the last decade. They don't want ever again to feel inferior. They want their voices to be heard. They want more food, clothes, education, and more dignity. What they fear most is a war that would rob them of these dreams.

Nehru's attitude toward Russia often causes Americans to ask whether he is pro-communist. The answer is a firm no. He has denounced communism and its methods repeatedly. But Nehru has helped to make communism respectable in India. His warm welcome to Khrushchev and Bulganin and his frequent support of Soviet proposals have taken the nasty edge off communism. This makes it more difficult for his Congress Party to seal off communism inside India.

However, Nehru tempers his attitude toward communism with down-to-earth decisions. His army keeps a close watch on the frontiers with China. He has rejected Russia's proposals for an armaments deal. Nehru has refused to copy Red China's plan for collective farms.

The yearning for a better life puts harsh strains on India's economy. The nation is building huge dams, atomic reactors, chemical plants, railroads, and so on. It must undertake such projects to keep ahead of the people's demands. To achieve the current five-year plan, India will need lots of help. If we don't supply our share, there is no question that communism will gain in India.



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

ONE OF RUSSIA'S chief goals is to catch up with us in industrial production.